

	Athletic Training Department Academic and Clinical Education Policy & Procedure		Approved Signatures & Date: Department Chair: _____ College Dean: _____	
	Policy Title: HIPAA Examination (ATEP.Clinical P&P.HIPAA Exam..wpd)	Date Effective: 08.01.02	Date Replaces: 3.16.04	Policy Number: 05.16

Section: Clinical Education Policies and Procedures

Subject: HIPAA

Purpose: To track and document the understanding of the student and completion of HIPAA educational training.

Policy: Upon completion of HIPAA lecture the student will complete the following written examination. It the HIPAA Privacy Officer within the Department of Athletic Training to determine if the student has a clear understanding of HIPAA. Upon this determination a Certificate of Completion issued by the Department of Athletic Training.

All records are kept in the perspective students file and in the HIPAA Log.

The following is a sample HIPAA Examination.

HIPAA Test

Name: _____

Date: _____

True/False

1. ___ T/F HIPAA is federal law that has rules to protect the privacy of patients' information. It includes fines and possible prison sentences for violations of the law.
2. ___ T/F HIPAA give patients the right to examine and obtain a copy of their health records, but they cannot request corrections.
3. ___ T/F National HIPAA standards override state standards on patient confidentiality and privacy acts.
4. ___ T/F If you do not obey HIPAA laws your are subject to federal fines and possible prison sentences.
5. ___ T/F A patient does not need to sign the privacy notice in order to treat the patient.
6. ___ T/F A business associate is a person or company that provides services to a covered entity.
7. ___ T/F Medical practitioners cannot access patient's medical information in the course of their training.
8. ___ T/F Business associates are required to restrict their uses and disclosures to the minimum necessary.
9. ___ T/F A PT needs a patient's written authorization to send a copy of his/her medical record to another health care provider who will treat the patient.
10. ___ T/F Patient names and charts can no long be placed outside the hospital doors for identification.

Multiple choice. Circle the correct letter.

11. PHI stands for:
 - a. Personal Hospital Information
 - b. Protected Health Information
 - c. Personally Held Information
 - d. Protected Hospital Information

12. All of the following are ways in which someone might “intentionally” violate HIPAA except:
 - a. An outsider overhears workers talking about a patient.
 - b. Share PHI with family members
 - c. Copy PHI and take it home
 - d. Share your computer password with others
 - e. Give PHI to a local newspaper

13. All of the following are purposes of HIPAA except:
 - a. Protect and enhance the rights of consumers by providing them access to their PHI
 - b. Control the inappropriate use of PHI
 - c. To improve the efficiency and effectiveness of health care delivery by creating a national framework for health privacy protection.
 - d. To request an amendment to their medical records
 - e. All of the above

14. Covered entities must do all of the following except:
 - a. Develop and enforce a privacy notice by having all patients read, agree, and sign prior to treatment
 - b. Train employees
 - c. Appoint a privacy officer
 - d. Secure medical records
 - e. Establish a complaint process

15. De-identification of PHI includes all the following except:
 - a. Social security
 - b. Name
 - c. Medical record on account number
 - d. Age
 - e. Address

16. Minimum necessary standard does not apply to all of the following except:
 - a. Request by health care providers for treatment purposes
 - b. Disclosures to the patient
 - c. Pursuant to patient’s authorization
 - d. Disclosures for enforcement purposes or public safety
 - e. Immediate family members

17. A PHI communication form contains all of the following except:
 - a. List of people who can receive information
 - b. Patient directory publication permission
 - c. Clarification of phone messages
 - d. All of the above

18. What can you do to protect a patient's privacy?
- a. Protect computer terminals
 - b. Only look at information you need
 - c. Don't talk to patients about medical information in the patient rooms or treatment areas
 - d. Protect patient records

Answer the following questions.

19. What do you do if a relative of the patient calls you and asks for patient information?

20. If a patient comes to the AT department for treatment and brings someone with them, can you discuss the patient's medical information in front of them? Yes or no. Explain your answer.
